

Hippassos is said to have discovered that the square root of two, or rather the diagonal of a square with side 1, is an irrational number. Hippassos of Metapontine was an ancient Greek Pythagorean philosopher, mathematician and physicist of the 5th century BC.

Leopold Kronecker said that "God made the natural numbers; all else is the work of man" (Bell 1986, p. 477)" "God made the (positive integers). All (other numbers) are creations of man".

Apparently the Pythagoreans knew the peculiarity of irrational numbers. Square root of natural numbers (2, 3, 5).

Geometrically equivalent figures are the perfect square, perfect cube.

Here are 40 natural numbers whose square root is an irrational number:

2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 ,45, 46, ...

4,	9,	16,	25,	36, ...
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These numbers are natural numbers and their square roots cannot be expressed as fractions of two integers, so the square roots of these numbers are irrational numbers. Just on the next line we list the natural numbers whose square root is also a natural number (4->2, 9->3, 16->4, 25->5, 36->6, ...).

How do we define Pi ( $\pi$ ) ?

The number  $\pi$  is a mathematical constant defined as the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter.

And Pi ( $\pi$ ) is irrational. Given the fact that the square root of 2 is irrational, it follows that the "family" of  $\sqrt{2}$  is also irrational i.e. the numbers ( $\pi(\pi)$ , e,  $\phi(\Phi)$ ) are irrational (Alan Kurdi theorem).

Notice the logical error in the definition of Pi ( $\pi$ ).

We compare the "length" of a circumference / with a straight line segment (the diameter).

But the diameter is a straight line segment as an entity.

It belongs to straight line geometry, i.e. line - triangle - parallel (thallus).

While the circumference by definition belongs to a different entity. Circular - spherical entities.

We cannot compare dissimilar entities.

Circumference length with diameter. Because the circumference does NOT have a length. As a unit of measurement it should have a parent unit meter, i.e. a meter arc = "1 unit-circle". Then only the measurement of the circumference of the circle would make sense. We cannot divide the arc of a circle with straight segments. We cannot use any straight segment to measure the circumference.

It is therefore natural that the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle is an irrational number.

Because it is a logical error of comparing dissimilar entities.

The error is ontologically deeper because also by analogy there is no perfect square and perfect cube.

There is no perfect circle. In nature, a perfect circle is NOT allowed. Allowed shapes are "CONICS".

The laws of conic sections include the laws of Cepler, the motion of the planets - the sun, the discoid - ellipsoid shape of red blood cells, the shape of the earth, the oval shape of a drop of liquid at rest on a plane due to surface tension, etc.

A raindrop cannot have the shape of a perfect sphere, even in a vacuum.

The concept of a circle as a perfect geometric shape does not exist in nature.

So Kronecker was absolutely right.

He said something that the Pythagoreans had already "said" in their own way since the 5th century BC.

How?. They simply did not say it!.

While they knew the irrationality of the root 2. Because the concept of the irrational for the Pythagoreans does not exist! It is simply a useful mathematical trick, such as the imaginary unit "i".

Simply while they knew the peculiarity of the length of the median square with side length 1, that is, the square root of 2, they realized the exception to the rule. I remind you that in the perfect circle of radius 1, in the first quadrant, we inscribe a right triangle.

The hypotenuse of the right triangle of side 1 will be, according to the Pythagorean theorem, the square root of 2.

An irrational number. The hypotenuse (chord) as a chord "sees" an arc  $\pi/4$  (Alan Kurdi theorem).\*

The law of universal gravitation as an axiom does not allow the concept of a perfect circle. It intervenes always and everywhere. I remind you that even light bends. There is no absolute straightness - perfect straightness, perfect parallelism. How much more a perfect circle.

It is therefore normal to be led into metrical errors about irrationality. Thank you ...

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\*Alan Kurdi theorem

since  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational, therefore  $\pi \pi$  is irrational. Since  $\pi$  is irrational, it follows that the entities  $e$  and  $\phi$  are irrational numbers.

However, there is a logical contradiction here.

The three entities ( $\pi \pi$ ,  $e$ ,  $\phi$ ) are involved - they are functions of  $\pi \pi$ . I argued above that there is no perfect circle.

The irrationality of  $\pi \pi$  arose from the irrationality of  $\sqrt{2}$ .

The contradiction is that  $\pi$  is the circumference of a circle while  $\sqrt{2}$  is a straight segment as the diagonal of a square of unit side. That is, we compare with dissimilar entities.

Circle with a straight segment. Atopy.

Where is the mistake? The Pythagoreans had a proof of the irrationality of the diagonal square. But how? By atopy deduction. Not in a straight line.

But with infinite continuous steps like a power series  $1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/16 + 1/32 + 1/64 + \dots$  which converges but is never equal to 1.

Something like Zeno's paradoxes. Achilles and the tortoise. The dichotomy of the runner.

The proof of the irrationality of the diagonal square was an ingenious Platonic trick. Heritage of the human mind. The  $\sqrt{2}$  is also called the Pythagorean constant.

The involvement of the  $\sqrt{2}$  is absolutely generating.

By theorem, every parallelogram can be converted into a square.

Since every triangle is half a parallelogram, every triangle can be converted into a square of equal area.

Logical error.

By formula, the square of the height of a right triangle to the hypotenuse = product of the two legs.  $u^2 = \alpha \beta$ . Given a rectangle with side lengths  $a, b$  we want to construct a square of the same area.

Solution: This is a classical construction; erect a semicircle on a segment of length  $a+b$  and draw the perpendicular from a point  $a$  from one end.

The length of that perpendicular within the semicircle is  $u$ . Area  $a \cdot b = u \cdot u$ . The square's side length is  $u = \sqrt{ab}$ .

The logical error is that while triangles belong to plane rectilinear geometry, to convert them into squares we use the semi-perimeter. This finding means that the  $\sqrt{2}$  although an element of linear rectilinear geometry is involved everywhere and always in the geometry of the circle.

This leads us to the conjecture that the quantities  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $e$ ,  $\Phi$  belong to the same family.

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Notes:

a) The perfect squares among the natural numbers from 1 to 100 are: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, and 100. The non-perfect squares are all other numbers, and their square roots are irrational numbers.

b) Count of Perfect Squares from 1 to 100 = 10 // from 1 to 1000 = 31 // from 1 to 10000 = 100 // from 1 to 100000 = 316 // from 1 to 1000000 = 1000 // from 1 to 10000000 = 3162 // from 1 to 100000000 = 10000 . Count of Perfect Squares from 1 to 1000000000 = 31622 and in general to count the number of perfect squares from 1 to  $N$  is  $= \sqrt{N}$  keeping the integer part without decimals.

c) Natural numbers that are perfect squares have as parents a particularly mutually exclusive behavior.

- Their diagonals are always irrational as  $N \cdot \sqrt{2}$ .
- But the squares of these irrational diagonals as  $N^2$  are an even natural number! Then the resulting sequence is also irrational as  $4N \cdot \sqrt{2}$ . The squares of these new irrational diagonals as  $N^8$  are also an even natural number! Then  $16N \cdot \sqrt{2}$ ,  $N^32$ ,  $32N \cdot \sqrt{2}$ ,  $N^64$ ,  $64N \cdot \sqrt{2}$ , ... It reminds us of a helix.

d) The most accurate method of calculating the  $\sqrt{2}$  is the ancient Babylonian method (1800–1600) BC with an accuracy of  $\sim 0.000042\%$ .

e) The Babylonian system of mathematics was a sexagesimal (base 60) numeral system. From this we derive the modern-day usage of 60 seconds in a minute, 60 minutes in an hour, and 360 degrees in a circle. The civil lunisolar calendar was used contemporaneously with an administrative calendar of 360 days. The civil lunisolar calendar had years consisting of 12 lunar months.

g) The mathematical constants  $e$  and  $\Phi$  ( $\phi$ ) are related to  $\pi$  by the relations:  $e^{i\pi} = -1$ . Euler's identity. ||  $\Phi = 2\cos(\pi/5) = 2\sin(3\pi/10)$

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\*Alan Kurdi theorem

αφου ριζα 2 ειναι αρρητος αρα και το  $\pi$  ρι ειναι αρρητος. Αφου το ρι ειναι αρρητος επεται οτι και οι οντοτητες  $e$  και  $\phi$  ειναι αρρητοι αριθμοι.

Εδω ομως υπαρχει μια λογικη αντιφαση.

Οι τρεις οντοτητες ( $\pi$ ,  $e$ ,  $\phi$ ) εμπεριχουν - ειναι συναρτησεις του  $\pi$ . Ισχυρισθηκα ανωτερω οτι δεν υπαρχει τελειος κυκλος. Η αρρητοτητα του  $\pi$  προεκυψε απο την αρρητοτητα του ριζα 2. Η αντιφαση ειναι οτι το  $\pi$  ειναι περιφερεια κυκλου ενω η ριζα 2 ειναι ευθυγραμμο τμημα ως διαγωνιος τετραγωνου μοναδιαιας πλευρας.

Δηλαδη συγκρινουμε με ανομοιες οντοτητες. Κυκλο με ευθυγραμμο τμημα. Ατοπο.

Που ειναι το λαθος ? Οι πυθαγοριοι ειχαν αποδειξη την αρρητοτητα της διαγωνιου τετραγωνου. Πως ομως ?

Με την εις ατοπον απαγωγη. Οχι με ευθυ τροπο.

Αλλα με αενaa συνεχη βηματα οπως μια δυναμοσειρα  $1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/16 + 1/32 + 1/64 + \dots$

που συγκλινει μεν αλλα ποτε δεν ειναι ιση με 1.

Κατι σαν τα παραδοξα του Ζηνωνα. Αχιλλεας και η χελωνα. Η διχοτομία δρομεα.

Η αποδειξη της αρρητοτητας της διαγωνιου τετραγωνου ηταν ενα ευφυεστατο Πλατωνικο τεχνασμα.

Κληρονομια της ανθρωπινης νοησης.

Η ριζα 2 ονομαζεται και Πυθαγορια σταθερα.

Η εμπλοκη της ριζας 2 ειναι απολυτα γενεσεουργος.

Βασει θεωρήματος καθε παραλληλόγραμμο μπορει να μετατραπει σε τετράγωνο.

Αφου καθε τριγωνο ειναι μισο παραλληλογραμμο αρα καθε τριγωνο μπορει να μετατρεπει σε τετραγωνο ισου εμβαδου.

Λάθος λογικής.

Βασει τυπου το τετραγωνου του υψους ορθογωνιου τριγωνου προς την υποτεινουσα = γινόμενο των δυο ποδων.  $u^2 = a \cdot b$ .

Given a rectangle with side lengths  $a, b$  we want to construct a square of the same area.

Solution: This is a classical construction; erect a semicircle on a segment of length  $a+b$  and draw the perpendicular from a point  $a$  from one end.

The length of that perpendicular within the semicircle is  $u$ . Area  $a \cdot b = u \cdot u$ . The square's side length is  $u = \sqrt{ab}$ .

Το λογικο λαθος ειναι οτι ενω τα τριγωνα ανηκουν στην επιπεδη ευθυγραμμη γεωμετρια για να μετετραπουν σε τετραγωνα κανουμε χρηση ημιπεριφερειας. Αυτη η διαπιστωση οτι δηλαδη η ριζα(2) παροτι στοιχειο γραμμικης ευθυγραμμης γεωμετριας εμπλεκεται παντου και παντα στην γεωμετρια του κυκλου.

Αυτο μας οδηγει στην εικασια οτι τα μεγεθη ριζα(2),  $\pi$ ,  $e$ ,  $\Phi$  ανηκουν στην ιδια οικογενεια.

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Σημειώσεις:

α) The perfect squares among the natural numbers from 1 to 100 are: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, and 100. The non-perfect squares are all other numbers, and their square roots are irrational numbers.

β) Count of Perfect Squares from 1 to 100 = 10 // from 1 to 1000 = 31 // from 1 to 10000 = 100 // from 1 to 100000 = 316 // from 1 to 1000000 = 1000 // from 1 to 10000000 = 3162 // from 1 to 100000000 = 10000 //

Count of Perfect Squares from 1 to 1000000000 = 31622 και γενικα για να μετρησουμε το πληθος των τελειων τετραγωνων απο 1 εως  $N$  ειναι  $= \text{root}(N)$  κρατωντας το ακεραιο τμημα χωρις δεκαδικα.

γ) Οι φυσικοι αριθμοι που ειναι τελεια τετραγωνα εχουν ως γεννητορες παρουσιαζουν ιδιατερα επαμφοτεριζουσα γεννουσιουργη συμπεριφορα.

- Οι διαγωνιοι τους ειναι παντα αρρητοι ως  $N \cdot \text{ριζα}(2)$ .

- Ομως τα τετραγωνα αυτων των αρρητων διαγωνιων ως  $N^2$  ειναι αρτιος φυσικος αριθμος!

Στη συνεχεια η ακολουθια που προκυπτει ειναι και παλι αρρητος ως  $4N \cdot \text{ριζα}(2)$ .

Τα τετραγωνα αυτων των νεων αρρητων διαγωνιων ως  $N^8$  ειναι και παλι αρτιος φυσικος αριθμος!

Στη συνεχεια  $16N \cdot \text{ριζα}(2)$ ,  $N^32$ ,  $32N \cdot \text{ριζα}(2)$ ,  $N^64$ ,  $64N \cdot \text{ριζα}(2)$ , ... Μας θυμιζει ελικά.

δ) Η ακριβεστερη μεθοδος υπολογισμου της ριζας(2) ειναι η αρχαια βαβυλωνιακη μεθοδο (1800–1600) π.Χ αιωνα με ακριβεια  $-0.000042\%$ .

ε) The Babylonian system of mathematics was a sexagesimal (base 60) numeral system. From this we derive the modern-day usage of 60 seconds in a minute, 60 minutes in an hour, and 360 degrees in a circle.

The civil lunisolar calendar was used contemporaneously with an administrative calendar of 360 days.

The civil lunisolar calendar had years consisting of 12 lunar months.

ζ) Η μαθηματικες σταθερες  $e$  και  $\Phi$  ( $\phi$ ) συνδεονται με το  $\pi$  με τις σχεσεις:  $e^{i\pi} = -1$ . Ταυτότητα Euler. //  $\Phi = 2\cos(\pi/5) = 2\sin(3\pi/10)$

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